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By FRANE P. MACLENNAN.

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THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SE THE FIRST PAPER IN KANSAS TO SEcure the leased wire service of the Associated Press; controls exclusively for Topeka the Full Day Service of this great organization for the collection of news. A telegraph operator in the STATE JOURNAL office is employed for the sole purpose of taking this report, which comes continuously from 7:30 a. m. till 4:00 p. m. (with bulletins of important news up to 6 p. m.) over a wire running into this office and used only for the day Associated Press business between the hours above named. ours above named.
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Report.

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The State Journal Press Room is quapped with a Lightning Web Perfecting Triming Fress—the handsomest and fastes lece of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications. Washington, April 6 .- Forecast till 8 m Saturday: For Kansas - Fair; south-esterly winds; warmer Saturday morning in western portion.

THAT was a great Republican revival in Topeka yesterday, with Ed Hoch as

Ir the people of South Carolina do not like liquor dispensary laws they shouldn't pass 'em.

PROPLE who grumble about the present pension laws should see to it that there are no more wars.

THE Unknown in the Coxey movement will probably cease to be famous as soon as he is known.

BRECKINEIDGE continues to appear in the court room smiling. "A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain."

SOUTH CAROLINA doesn't need whisky dispensaries half as bad as she does spelling and copy book dispensaries.

THE senate debate on tariff will continue all summer it is said, if the hoboes don't put an end to it. "On to Washing-

IT seems Governor Tillman finds it a thankless task to put his whisky scheme or his whisky down the necks of the South Carolinians.

GOVERNOR PATTISON of Pennsylvania. after the experience of other governors recently, hesitates to call on the militia to uphold the law in the coke regions.

IP the police department will only capture the man who sets fire to the barns, all will be forgiven and they will be restored to their old place in the regard of the public.

COL BRECKINRIDGE says he wanted Miss Pollard to "die out his life." It appears that Breck has died out our national life some time ago, but he wasn't buried quick enough. Ugh! hold your

WHY is congress rushing through the Behring sea bill so fast. The boards of trade and the New York stock exchange are not urging it. Aren't they afraid they'll make a false move if they act without hearing from them?

THE New York World is carrying on a great fight against the custom of "paddling" in the Elmirs reformatory; a mighty crusade is hardly necessary to stop paddling with a rubber hose in a Topeka kangaroo court, however.

INVESTIGATION of the riots in Pennsylvania some weeks ago resulted in the discovery that some of the miners had been so near starved that they, their wives and children, had been eating dogs. Perhaps the coke workers have also tired of eating dog.

GROVER still keeps his ear turned toward New York for financial pointers. while his hired man Morton continues to poke fun at the poor old "hayseed farmers." Two more years of this policy will enable the next Democratic national convention to find plenty of room in a coal house. It can't even elect a councilman in Topeka, now,

THE people, generally, are not so seriously considering the Coxey army as some of the eastern editors who in their closets are talking of Maxim guns and so forth. A procession of miserable, ragged hoboes going to Washington or any other place is scarcely going to frighten the country.

"THE simple truth about the currency problem is that the people are satisfied with the present situation and do not want the circulating medium further tinkered with," says the St Louis Globe Democrat. This is cool. After tinkering the currency until Its suits their utmost dreams of cupidity the Wall street organs shout "Hands off!"

KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The Winfield Chautauqua assembly will convene June 10.

Dr. Mallet of Atchison ought to be able to deal disease some pretty hard

The voting down of the library proposition at Salina is considered a great victory by the Democrats.

There are so many school ma'ams in

Lawrence today that all the college wid-ows may venture forth without being distinguished.

The german has broken into Ottawa society, or rather has been gently coaxed in. Unless otherwise specified, it means

chasse and beer. The Emporia athletic club has adopted a constitution and bylaws prepara-tory to putting them away, and never looking at them again.

Immersion simply can't hold a candle to sprinkling among the colored people at Manhattan. The Methodists baptized ten to the Baptists' four.

An order has been given from Abilene to a Newton firm for a large saw mill outfit. This is the first indication that J. R. Burton has needed help.

Since the city election, the Emporia Republican says it feels like the Quaker who told his wife: "Everybody is queer but me and thee and sometimes thee is a

The men who were laid off at the M. K. & T. shops at Parsons on account of the business depression, have been put to work again, and the shops are now running full time.

The only persons in Independence that were sorry to hear the report of Bill Dal-ton's death were the tailors who still have a pair of trousers that he ordered but never called for.

When the Baker boys of the military company get their nice new uniforms, it will be all Lieutenant Smith can do to keep the girls from carrying the fellows right out of the ranks.

Ralph Cooley of Abilene has invented a self feeder for threshing machines. The men who have fed timothy with a tail wind blowing, will know how to appreciate such an arrangement.

Sheriff Allen of Bourbon county has refused to comply with the law reducing his salary on the ground that it is uncon stitutional. A test case will be made of it by the county commissioners.

The poles for the electric car line at Leavenworth will stand along the curb-ing instead of the middle of the street, says the Standard. What will the poor rustic do now for something to bump against when he alights?

HELLO, LONDONI

The Possibilities of Transatlantic Telephones Being Established.

The long distance telephone lines in America always excite the admiration of electricians from Europe, where long distance telephony has reached a relatively small development. They are built in the most solid and substantial manner. and the wires are all copper metallic circuits, arranged in a scientific manner devised by the telephone engineers to circumvent the disturbing currents that try to get into them.

On a single line between Boston and New York there are 40 wires, or more than 10,000 miles of wire altogether, containing more than 800 tons of copper. The line to Chicago, which is the wonder of the scientific world and is continually referred to as such by the European scientific journals, is built of much heavier wire, and each circuit between Boston and Chicago contains more than 500 tons of copper.

The use of the long distance telephone system in this country has reached an astonishing development, and in response to public demand the system is constantmore towns and cities on speaking terms with each other. The limit of speaking on overhead lines has not yet been reached, and it is only a question of using large enough copper wires to talk from Boston to San Francisco.

The problem of ocean telephony is receiving much attention from scientific men, but it has not yet got beyond the stage of theories and discussions. The solution of it will involve the invention of some special type of cable, and it is in this direction that experiments and investigations are being carried on by various electricians. The longest international telephone line now in existence is that between London and Paris. The total length is 311 miles, of which about 26 miles are in a submarine cable under the English channel. The talking is good, and the line has been so successful both scientifically and financially that it is projected to build similar lines from London to Erussels and from London to

It is in America, however, that long distance telephoning has made the greatest progress, both as regards the enormous extent of the system, which puts about 150,000 telephone subscribers in more than 20 different states in communication with each other, and as regards the use made of it by the public.

In America not only are the distances over which the long line telephone works much greater and the towns served by it much more numerous than elsewhere, but the service has become a business necessity to a much greater degree than is the cuse anywhere in Europe. -- Boston

LOCAL MENTION.

Mrs. Annie Caliban's case of disturbance of the peace will be heard before Judge Ensminger tomorrow morning.

It is a woman quarrel. Levi Bennett, an old man 60 years old who lives on Litne street, has been arrested on a warrant from Chesney's court, charged with stealing \$3 worth of stove wood from a neighbor.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Kansas Dental association will occur in this city on April 24-27, at the Hotel Throop. Dr. C. E. Esterly of Lawrence, is the president, will deliver his annual address in the evening of the 24th. A large programme, consisting of addresses, essays, papers and discussions, has been

Fred Ellis, a 18-year old colored boy has been arrested for stealing oranges from Green & Kale. He and Ernest Mitchell, a brother of Cal Mitchell, who is now serving time in the county jail, broke open a box of oranges at the side of the store. They were discovered by Lucian Broaders, one of the employes of the grocery firm. He caught them, but witchell broke away. Young Eilis was fined \$5 in police court and Mitchell was discharged.

To Kanene City at Half Rate. On Saturday the Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets to Kansas City and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good to return not later than Monday night

LUCK OR JUDGMENT?

WHICH IS MORE FREQUENTLY RE-SPONSIBLE FOR SUCCESS!

D. O. Mills Says, "It Is Good Judgment." A. S. Hewitt Does Not Wholly Agree With Him-John F. Miller's Change of Luck-"Lucky" Baldwin.

[Special Correspondence.] San Francisco, March 24. - They tell a story of a young man who went to D. O. Mills when he was a resident of this city, but after he had made his fortune. and sought to win the capitalist's favor by congratulating him on his good luck certain business enterprises. Mr. Mills did not appear to be pleased over-

"I don't call it luck," he replied. "I call it good judgment." "Certainly, certainly," said the other, in haste to retrieve his blunder. "I understand that. But, after all, Mr. Mills, I think you are in great luck in having

such good judgment." The story stops without telling whether the young man's adroit turn saved to him the good opinion of the money king.

Not all men of millions would agree with Mr. Mills if, as his remark would seem to indicate, he believes that chance has nothing to do with the business affairs of men. Abram S. Hewitt, the exmayor of New York, who felt called upon not long ago to score certain southern statesmen, believes that luck often exerts considerable and appreciable in-

Mr. Hewitt on Bad Luck. "It is my opinion," said Mr. Hewitt. "that bad luck has been the real cause of many failures. I have known men of excellent business habits and intelligence of a high order who could not get on, and for no other reason, so far as I could see, than that luck was against

The late John F. Miller, lawyer, soldier. United States senator and capitalist, used to say that he believed in luck. and in a change of luck, too, and certainly the story of his career as told me today might be used as an argument by those who wish to prove that chance is a live element in human affairs.

Mr. Miller was a native of South Bend, Ind. When he had finished his general education, he studied law, but his health failing he was obliged to spend three years in California. Upon his return to Indiana he took part in the state campaign of 1856 and was



JOHN F. MILLER.

elected to the state senate in 1860 by the Republicans. When the civil war broke out, he was 30 years old. His services, offered to the government, were accepted, and he was made a colonel, the Twenty-ninth regiment of Indiana volunteers being placed under his command. He was a good soldier. At Stone River he charged at the head of a brigade across the river and drove General John C. Breckinridge from his position. But he received a bullet wound in the neck, which laid him up for some time. For this work at Stone River he was promoted to be a brigadier general of volunteers. At Liberty Gap he charged with his brigade and won, but at the moment of victory was wounded in the eve. At the close of the war he was offered a colonelcy in the regular army. This he declined, deciding that the rewards of an officer of such rank were not sufficient. It was agreed on all hands that he was an excellent military man, and that he deserved something better, but somehow it did not come and so he converted his Indiana property into cash and went to California. where he believed he could win in business the substantial rewards that had slipped from him during his military

Still Followed by Bad Luck. But from the start luck appeared to be against him. He was counted by all who knew him to be a good business man, but he could not get on. If he bought a fruit farm, the crop was blasted; if he invested in merchandise of any sort, the price dropped out of sight. And so his bad luck continued until very little was left of his property. At last, when he thought it would be necessary for him to seek some salaried situation, President Grant made him collector of the port of San Francisco. He was a good collector, but the entire salary of the office was used up in his support, and when his term had about half expired he began to think about what he should do at its conclusion. He had been interested in two or three minor ventures that had not materialized, and he had made up his mind that, his own fortune being gone, he would risk no other man's money in enterprises of his direction.

One day he received a call from a rather seedy looking man, who smelled of the sea. This man said he had a plan that might be worked so as to yield a fortune for all who joined in. The collector told his visitor that he did not want to go into any scheme,

"I have no money," said Mr. Miller, "and if I had I would not risk it. For me to risk money is to lose it."

"Wait till you investigate this mutter before you decide against it," was the reply. "I have something to show the reply. "I have something to show you which I believe will convince you. Not much money will be needed to carry out my ideas, and the influence of a po-

litical nature which you have will be of more value than the money. A New Business.

Then the man showed the collector a number of sealskins which he had brought with him from the Bering sea They seemed to be of excellent quality and had been taken on a whaling voy-

"Now," said the whaler, "if you will send these to London and have them tested at the great dyeing houses there and they turn out all right, a good deal of money can be made taking these seals. I have no money, but I have a ship, and I know where the seals can best be taken. If you can raise enough money to victual my'ship and pay the needed advance to my men, I will go north again and get a cargo of skins. We can make satisfactory arrangements as to profits, and a company can be formed on my re-

Almost against his judgment Mr. Miller consented. The skins were sent to London, and in due time word came back that they were of superior dye taking quality. The ship was victualed and outfitted and sailed away to the Bering sea for a cargo of skins.

Luck Turns at Last.

Mr. Miller's term as collector had nearly expired before the ship again anchored inside the Golden Gate, and when she did return she was loaded down with handsome and perfect sealskins, the profits from the sale of which were such as to make it an easy matter to get enough money to capitalize the proposed company The act of incorporation gave the company, too, the exclusive right to the seal fisheries for a long term of . years on the payment of a liberal tax on each skin. Thus the Alaska Seal Fur company, of which Miller was the first president, came into being, and presently he was rich. From that time his luck was good and not bad. His surplus capital was invested in business enterprises, all of which yielded handsome returns, without exception, and never again was he a vicitm of bad luck. But, the story continues, he always trusted the management of his ventures after his first lucky strike to the hands of others.

Of course the man who scoffs at the doctrine of luck will say that this story proves most conclusively the truth of the law of cause and effect in business. If Miller had not been collector, the man with the sealskins would not have gone to him, and without Miller's knowledge of public men the concessions required to make the seal fur company a glowing success could not have

The history of California as the land of gold naturally abounds with incidents of lucky strikes which suddenly raised men of no fortune at all to positions of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. And naturally, too, most of these men have long since lost all they got by these lucky finds. "Lucky" Baldwin is one of the well known men who has not suffered in this way.

I do not know how much this man's total fortune is, but his ranch is solemnly declared to be of the value of \$10,000,000. Nobody seems to know what first gave him the nickname of "Lucky," but whatever it was, and whether his first winnings were "lucky" or the result of careful calculation, he is, as every one who has ever dealt with him is aware, one of the shrewdest, "nerviest" business men on this coast or anywhere else; but, according to all reports, it is supplemented by good luck. J. H. RISDELL

ANOTHER BEAR.

flow the Central Park Menagerie Keeper Deceived Custer.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, March 29. - The menagerie in Central park contains now about 200 beasts and birds and on the whole is an interesting collection, though greatly inferior to the "zoos" of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, especially as to quality and selection of the specimens on exhibition. It was the late General Custer the Indian fighter, who virtually started the menagerie some 30 years ago by presenting a black bear cub to

At that time the municipality had no facilities for housing and caring for animals that were good only for exhibition purposes, and the bear was placed in the care of a young man named Conklin, employed in Central park. Conklin drove a stake, to which he tied the bear, in the ground near the arsenal in the park. The bear didn't live very long, perhaps from want of proper care and

Some years after that came to pass Mr. Conklin received word from General Custer that he was in town and would bring some ladies the next day to see the bear he had given, and that had been a forerunner of a municipal institution.

Conklin was in a great state of embarrassment. It would hurt the general's feelings to know that his old pet had been allowed to die. It must not be. But the only bear in stock was of the cinnamon variety and not at all resembling the black bear. However, there was no help for it, and when the general came Conklin showed him the cinnamon bear.

"There he is, general," said the keep-er somewhat indefinitely. Custer looked carefully at the beast. Then he said:

"Why, Conklin, wasn't the bear I gave you a black one?" "Yes, certainly—yes, of course it was," was Conklin's reluctant admis-

sion. "Well, this one's brown. How's that, Conklin? "Why, didn't you know, general,

that black bears turn brown in captivity?"

"No, I didn't," said the general, "but if you say so it's all right." Mr. Conklin never knew what Custer thought of the cinnamon bear, but insists that no actually untrue statements were made, and that if there were false inferences no harm was done M. I. DEXTER.

Massachusetts jurisdiction was one of the largest ever held, about 600 representatives and members being in attendance. There were 318 lodges

UNITED WORKMEN.

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts Elects Of-

The late session of the grand lodge of the

ficers-Fraternal Chips.

represented, and 251 new past master workmen received the grand lodge degree. The fees of the grand medical examiner were raised from 25 to 35 cents for each application. The following of-ficers were installed by Supreme Master Workman D. H. Shields:

Grand master EDWARD MITCHELL. workman, Edward Mitchell of Salem; grand foreman, George F. Higgins of Providence; grand overseer, John C. Gallagher of New Haven; past grand master workman, Judge Albert G. Andrews of Augusta, Me; grand recorder, J. Edward Burtt of Boston; grand receiver, Thomas F. Temple of Boston; grand guide, Louis C. Merrill of Concord, N. H.; grand inside watchman, Harry L. Pierce of Leomister; grand outside watch-man, Frank Ingalls of Bangor, Me.

The deputy grand master workman of Michigan is required to furnish a guarantee bond of \$1,000.

Grant lodge, Minnesota, has offered a prize of \$30 in gold to the member securing the largest number of members during the rest of the year.

The average age of the order in Michigan During 1893 7,575 applications were received at the Massachusetts grand lodge

office, of which 1,528 were rejected.

There are 30.942 United Workmen in the state of New York. The bond of the grand receiver of Missouri is \$100,000; that of the grand recorder,

MASONIC.

Prince Leopold of Prussia a Member of the Order-Grips and Passwords.

Prince Leopold of Prussia, brother-in-law of the emperor, has been initiated with great ceremony into the Masonic grand lodge in Dorothen Strasse, Berlin. Prince Henry of Schoniach-Carolath, grand master of the Lodge of Royal York, welcomed Prince Leopold in behalf of the Prussian Masons and expressed the thanks of all German Masons that the traditional relations between the old lodges of the royal house had again been renewed.

The annual receipts of the lodges of Pennsylvania aggregate about \$183,000. No other state jurisdiction comes near that figure. Massachusetts has 4,457 members of the

council; New York has 3,125 members; Indiana, 2,086; Michigan, 3,660; Ohio, 3,408; Maine, 1,592; Connecticut, 2,754; California, 1,061; Illinois, 2,500.

Comp. Joel S. Eaby is M. P. grand master of the grand council of Pennsylvania. Lodge of the Craft, No. 433, of Pennsylvania is the only lodge in the state in the title of which the word lodge with the preposi-

It is a style of nomenclature rarely used in this country. April 23 to 26 a convocation of the bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite will be held in Milwaukee for the purpose of conferring the grades from the fourth to

the thirty-second. At the last annual communication of the Mississippi grand lodge the past master's

degree was abrogated. At the twenty-first annual assembly of the grand council of Florida each royal and select master in the state was assessed 50

Comp. John W. Morris of Wheeling is grand high priest of the grand chapter of West Virginia.

To destroy faith is to destroy human success and bappiness. The thirty-ninth annual reunion and reception of postulants by the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies will be held in

Chicago April 17, 18 and 19.

The grand lodge of New Brunswick will meet in April. The membership of the order in the District of Columbia averages the high mark

New Hampshire has 10 commanderies and 1,821 Sir Knights. Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The annual conclave of the grand castle of Massachusetts, held in Boston, elected the following officers: P. G. C., Walter F. Lawrence of Somerville; G. G. C., Edward B. Dow of Chelsea; G. V. C., John B. Rob-erts of Charlestown; G. H. P., George I. South of Beverly; G. M. K., Eben A. Mitchell of Lynn; G. K. E., A. H. Dolbeare of Lynn; G. S. H., Walter W. Savage of Somerville; G. trustee three years, Frank D. Woodbury of Charlestown; F. G., Louis J. Masters of Haverhill; S. G., W. E. Chipman of Uxbridge.

Pennsylvania has 470 castles and 40,312

During the seven years 1886, 1887, 1888, 1899, 1890, 1891 and 1892 59,371 candidates were admitted in Penns; Ivania, 409 castles instituted and membership increased 81,812.

Order of the Golden Chain. At the tenth regular session of the su-preme lodge, held at Pittsburg, representatives from 20 states were present.

The supreme officers of the order are: Supreme commander, Oliver B. Craig, Balti-more; supreme vice commander, J. A. Baden, Baltimore; supreme assistant com-mander, John E. McCahan, Baitimore; past supreme commander, C. C. Bitting, Phila-delphia; supreme prelate, J. M. Ponder, Atlanta; supreme secretary, A. Stanley Wier. Baltimore; supreme treasurer, W. H. Sadler, Baltimore; supreme guide, C. V. Lep-per, Philadelphia

American Legion of Honor. New York state has averaged eight candidates a day since the 1st of March.

The annual session of the grand council of Massachusetts re-elected the entire board of grand officers.

The indications of a good growth were never surer than now, and with the revival of business the order ought, to grow as it never grew before. The salaries of the grand officers of Massa chusetts remain the same as last year \$500 for the grand commander, \$800 for the grand

secretary and \$150 for the grand treasurer.

HELP over hard places. We give them to our customers by parting our profits and sparing your purses. This depression of business can't last. Re-action will come and then offers like the following will be things of the past:

20,000 doz. Eggs, per dozen....\$ 07 281% lbs. Finest and Best Granulated Sugar..... 1 00 26 lbs. Extra C Sugar..... 1 00 9 bars White Spanish Soap, 25 Horse Shoe or Star Tobacco.... 36 California Canned Goods, per can 10 3 Good Parlor Brooms..... 25 3 gal. pail Sugar Drip Syrup.... 75 (Others get \$1.25.) 2 gal. pail Good Syrup..... 40 20 lbs. Pail Jelly..... 40 5 cans Deviled or Potted Ham .. 5 cans Potted Turkey or Tongue 25 2,000 lbs. Pure Maple Sugar at ... Soda, Butter or Oyster Crackers, by box..... Extra Nice Choice Bananas, per 10 Pickles per qt., will please you. High Pat. Flour at 70 Straight Pat. Flour at 60 25 lb. sack Family Flour 15

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